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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, JULY 16, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER IV.

WHAT ſhall be the puniſhment of that nation, which has violated every law of honour, and outraged every ſentiment of generoſity with regard to a younger people, who had placed an unbounded confidence in her dominion as the guardian of their rights and liberties? Certainly at leaſt the diſeſteem, diſtruſt and diſcountenance of all who know the circumſtances of her conduct.

I am ſo far from wiſhing to ſee the people of *America* united to the people of *Great-Britain*, even by the moſt *ſlender link* in the chain of an alliance, that I am rather willing to excite a ſpirit of indignancy, that ſhall breathe reſentment to the ſecond generation. Why? Is not forgiveneſs *evangelical*, and is it not the characteriſtic of the noble mind to forget an injury? I grant it, and am clearly informed from revelation and from reaſon, that it is unlawful for a ſingle moment to indulge the evil paſſions of the breaſt. But—are there not caſes where puniſhment is neceſſary, to reclaim offenders, and deter others from a perpetration of the like injury?

In the *ſocial ſtate*, a violation of the *perfect rights* is cognizable by the *civil laws*; but the violation of *imperfect rights* is not cognizable, and therefore there are caſes even in ſociety, where it reſts with individuals to manifeſt a diſapprobation of injurious treatment. Where a man withholds or takes my property, attempts my liberty or life, or wounds my reputation, the law is made and provided in that caſe; but where he has acted an ungrateful part, or has deceived me in profeſſed friendſhip, or has haughtily frowned upon me in humble and diſtreſſed circumſtances, in which caſes he is not amenable to any laws of man, it certainly remains with me to deny him confidence, eſteem or intercourſe, until he ſhall become duly ſenſible of his ignoble conduct. For with regard to thoſe *rights*, which cannot be ſecured to us by *ſociety*, we revert to a *ſtate of nature*, and it remains with every man to diſtribute natural juſtice.

Nations, with relation to each other, are in what is called a *ſtate of nature*, bound by certain laws, the ſanction of which laws is not rewards or puniſhments from any ſuperior and commanding court conſtituted upon earth; but only the general approbation, confidence, eſteem, or general diſapprobation, diſeſteem and diſtruſt of nations. For the ſame reaſons, that in the *ſocial ſtate* there would be a general outcry againſt the unſeaſonable indulgence of a magiſtrate, who at any time ſhould entertain the guilty with impunity, there ought to be amongſt nations a general diſapprobation of the *facility* of any people to admit the correſpondence and connection of a tyrant: a general combination to exterminate or put to death a wicked nation might not be juſtifiable; but it lies on all who pay the leaſt regard to truth and juſtice to bear a teſtimony againſt the conduct of a *culprit* nation, and deny them that eſteem and confidence which others have deſerved.

In the *ſocial ſtate*, if individuals would more generally deny an approving countenance to thoſe who have been guilty of ingratitude, or have betrayed the ſecrets of a friend, or enviouſly detracted from the reputation of another, we ſhould have fewer inſtances of ungrateful, and unfaithful conduct. But men contract their thoughts to private and immediate intereſt, and it is no matter what a man has done, if he now has it in his power to ſerve them; in this caſe they will pay him court, and receive him, if not to a ſincere, at leaſt to an apparent friendſhip.

If, amongſt nations, who are with relation to each other in a ſtate of nature, men more generally would ſcorn the intercourſe of tyrant powers, we ſhould have fewer inſtances of unjuſt encroachment, perfidy and fraud: but little politicians at the head of empires, whoſe ſouls were never touched with the love of virtue, regard the preſent moment, and their own particular intereſt, and are ready to ally themſelves with *Satan*, if he ſhall appear to be a great power, and if not with *Satan*, at leaſt with thoſe who have done what *Satan* never had it in his power to do, that is, to ſhew his *hand* and *ſpirit* reeking with the blood of men, women, children!

It is true, that there is oftentimes a generous indignation amongſt ſurrounding ſtates againſt the nation which has waged an unjuſt war, and the apprehenſion of this general indignation forms a happy check on the [illegible] of tyrants; for hence the cuſtom of the *declaration* of the [illegible] of war. Thoſe who entertain the moſt unjuſt deſigns are willing to preſerve ſome character of honeſty amongſt their neighbours, and for this reaſon do generally draw up and publiſh to the world ſome ſpecious *claim*, or ſome pretended circumſtance of *injury*, which hath made it neceſſary to appeal to arms. It would be well for mankind if this claim or pretended circumſtance of injury was more generally examined, and a more certain indignation did take place againſt the power, whoſe *declaration* had appeared to be the *ſmooth apology* of *avarice* or *ambition*.

It is greatly to the honour of the *French* nation, that in our controverſy with the *tyrant* they have examined our cauſe, and finding it to be the cauſe of truth and mankind, have determined to countenance and ſhew it favour. I wiſh I could inſpire the nations of the world with a like love of juſtice.

It will be an encouragement to *Britain*, and to every other nation who ſhall act wickedly, if, after all hoſtilities committed on the ſoil of *North-America*, ſhe ſhall be honoured with the countenance of nations, and find an *eaſy pardon* from the people whom ſhe has ravaged, wounded and inſulted. I am therefore willing to impreſs upon the public mind a proper ſenſe of injury ſuſtained, and villainy intended, that by giving way to juſt and durable reſentment, they may awe the coward ſoul of tyranny, and ſtrike it down from every future hoſtile purpoſe of ambition.

You have heard, my countrymen, the haughty and contemptuous language of the nation of Great-Britain: you have ſeen her [illegible] on your territories, waſting every honour and [illegible] of the ſoil, deſtroying towns and villages, and ſacred edifices, proceeding in a track of blood, and bayoneting the aged and the young, the ſick, wounded, and the dead themſelves; calling out for farther opportunity of havock, and wiſhing anxiouſly and [illegible] to ſlay, burn and exterminate; you have felt the [illegible] of widows, ſiſters, parents, who have loſt their huſbands, brothers, ſons, in this unnatural conteſt: hearing, ſeeing and experiencing, you have been witneſſes of the unjuſt, [illegible] claims, the pride and inſolence, the cruel and determined war of Britain [illegible] which have juſtified you in reſentment, [illegible] up [illegible] in the breaſt of the Americans, and urge you to reſentment.

Theſe are the injuries which will demand it of you, that even after you have ceaſed to contend with arms the nation of the tyrant, you hold them at a diſtance, and give them to perceive [illegible]. The weak and verging mind may be eaſily prevailed upon, but the ſteady reaſon and reflection of the virtuous ſoul ſhall, but from proper motives, be adduced to reconciliation. The voice of *natural juſtice* demands it of the people of America, that, at leaſt for *half an age*, they ſcorn the intercourſe and intimacy of the tyrant.

The names of the heroes who have fallen in the cauſe demands it of you, that you give not up yourſelves to the embraces of a people, and that you take not them to your embraces, who have been the cauſe of immature death to many in the bloom of youth, and in the hope of long, uſeful and deſired life.

The paſt age demands it of you, that you diſcountenance injuſtice in the world; that a nation, like an individual, may ſuffer ſomething from the imputation of a *previouſly heard* character, and diſpoſed to act a *juſt* part. The paſt age has been a witneſs of many inſtances of national malignity, unjuſt pretenſions, and cruel ſpoil of arms. She has groaned under it, and would be happy that her hiſtory had never told the circumſtances.

Your own age demands it of you, that in your ſteady diſapprobation, diſeſteem and diſtruſt of a nation, who is greatly *criminal*, you ſhew ſuch regard for juſtice, that if ſhe ſhould propoſe to *bribe* and *flatter*, and to promiſe half her empire, as a murderer would promiſe half his riches, yet that ſhould not prevent the execution of the vengeance which ſhe has deſerved.

The coming age demands it of you, that you ſend not down to her the ſtory of a people, who having gallantly repulſed the foe, yet, by an unſeaſonable and unjuſt facility of diſpoſition to admit to favour, have encouraged her to like exceſſes. It is not neceſſary that you ſay *God damn Great-Britain*, nor that you entertain the thoughts of malice, hatred and revenge, within your breaſts, but that, like men who act from *reaſon* not from *paſſion*, even when the enemy baffled and confounded, ſhall have ceaſed hoſtilities, you [illegible] them from you, and, like heaven's juſtice in the ways of providence, by ſteady and determined firmneſs you give the world to underſtand that there ought to be a different retribution to a people, who have exhibited a *character* of rectitude and generoſity, and to thoſe who have diſcovered in a *national capacity*, injuſtice, fraud, and every wicked *principle* and *ſpring* of action.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

LONDON, *April* 21.

COL. Campbell lately arrived from Georgia, waited on his majeſty in his highland dreſs, and had the honour of kiſſing his majeſty's hand. Captain Parker kiſſed his majeſty's hand on his promotion to be rear admiral of the red, and his advancement to the honour of knighthood, for his ſervices in America, now admiral Sir Hyde Parker. The earl of Cornwallis, aid de camp, capt. Brodrick, and a number of other general officers, took leave of his majeſty previous to their ſetting out for America.

April 22. Sir Joſeph Yorke, the Engliſh ambaſſador at the Hague, has preſented a very ſpirited memorial to the ſtates general of the United Provinces, in the name of his maſter the king of Great-Britain, wherein he repreſents to their high mightineſſes the evil conſequences of the negociation carrying on between them and *France*, as for the protection to be given to the tranſportation of all ſorts of naval ſtores, and the danger to which they will expoſe themſelves by liſtening to propoſals which will oblige them to infringe a neutrality which they have ſo often declared they wiſhed to ſupport, and which at once attack their independence, ſap the baſis of their government, and threaten nothing leſs than their diſunion. At the ſame time that the end of all theſe intrigues is manifeſtly deſigned to cauſe the republic to quarrel with the king, and to bring on a war between their high mightineſſes and Great-Britain, under the ſeducing pretence of a perfect neutrality and the intereſt of trade, of which the king can no longer remain an indifferent ſpectator, and therefore finds himſelf obliged to lay before their high mightineſſes the danger into which France wiſhes to plunge them.

Sir Joſeph ſubjoins that his majeſty had ordered him to add, that he cannot depart from the neceſſity he is under of excluding the tranſportation of naval ſtores to the ports of France, and particularly, timber, even if they are eſcorted by men of war; and that the example which France has ſet of favouring ſome members of the republic to the detriment of others, ſo directly contrary to the union and independence of their high mightineſſes, the king hoped never to be obliged to follow, unleſs a condeſcenſion to the views of France obliges him to take that method of making amends to thoſe members of the republic, who are hurt by the partiality of his enemies."

HOUSE of COMMONS, *April* 22.

There was a very full attendance of the members this day, in order to take into conſideration the papers relative to lord Howe, Sir William Howe, and general Burgoyne.

At half paſt three the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee, on which the correſpondence between lord George Germain, as ſecretary of ſtate for the American department, and thoſe ſeveral gentlemen, was referred to the ſaid committee, and Mr. Montague was called to the chair.

A ſhort converſation now took place. At length Sir William Howe roſe in his place, and, after ſome apology read a narrative, frequently interrupted by animadverſions and explanations as he proceeded, containing a chronological account of every tranſaction he was concerned in, from the time of his being appointed commander in chief and commiſſioner, to the minute of his reſignation of both. He was on his legs upwards of two hours and a half.

A difficulty now aroſe, whether to proceed upon the reading of the papers, or call witneſſes to be examined at the bar. The former mode was adopted, and the clerk began to read the letters containing the inſtructions, &c. to general Howe, from lord George Germain, and continued reading them until about half after nine o'clock, in the courſe of which there nothing [illegible] out that could afford our readers any entertainment.

Yeſterday morning arrived at Spithead admiral Gambier, from New-York, in his majeſty's ſhip the Ardent, with the Unicorn and Raleigh frigates. The Richmond frigate, which ſailed with them, is put into Plymouth.

On Saturday evening a cabinet council was held at earl Gower's houſe, Whitehall, at which all the cabinet miniſters were preſent; they are ſaid to have met for the expreſs purpoſe of conſidering the propoſals of the court of Verſailles; the reſult of their determination was to be communicated to his majeſty yeſterday.

It was yeſterday reported that the Spaniſh ambaſſador had received orders from his court to uſe his utmoſt endeavours to bring about a reconciliation between the [illegible] of England and that of France, and that laſt Saturday he communicated his orders to the miniſtry.

Letters from the Hague ſay, that the Spaniſh merchants are enſuring their ſhipping in all the ports of Holland at advanced premiums. This circumſtance looks very ſuſpicious, and gives great credit to the report of a Spaniſh war.

HOUSE of LORDS, *April* 23.

As ſoon as the order of the day was read, lord Briſtol roſe, and after thanking their lordſhips for their very great indulgence to him in poſtponing the buſineſs of that day from time to time, entered into a detail of the ſtate of the navy, ſince the coming in of the firſt lord of the admiralty.

——— For many complicated reaſons his lordſhip thought himſelf bound to propoſe the following motion to the houſe—"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to remove from his ſituation, as firſt lord of the admiralty, John earl of Sandwich, for his manifold miſconduct in that department."

To this lord Sandwich made a very long reply, juſtifying his own conduct, and announcing extraordinary merit and vigilance in his department.

The other ſpeakers who took the moſt diſtinguiſhed parts in this important debate, were the dukes of Richmond and Grafton, lords Lyttleton, Shelburne, Abingdon, Craven, Effingham, and the lord Chancellor.

About half paſt twelve o'clock the queſtion being put, there appeared for lord Briſtol's motion,

Againſt it	—	64
For it	—	28
Majority		38

BOSTON, *June* 24.

We hear that uniform and conſiſtent patriot, the honourable Samuel Adams, Eſq; is ſoon expected in town from Philadelphia.

The Mars ſhip of war has returned into a ſafe port, and carried in with her a prize letter of marque ſhip, valued at 5,000l. ſterl.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 1.

On Sunday laſt the firſt company of Philadelphia militia artillery were relieved from their duty in garriſon at the fort on Mud-iſland, after receiving a very polite and reſpectful letter of thanks from his excellency Joſeph Reed, Eſq; preſident.

On Monday the 28th, the company marched to the ſtate-houſe and preſented an addreſs of thanks with aſſurance of their fidelity to the honourable ſupreme executive council, and their readineſs to turn out again upon every emergency to defend and ſecure the freedom and independency of this and the United States.

From thence they marched to the college, where the committee were then ſitting, and being invited into the hall, grounded their arms and delivered the following ſpirited addreſs;

Philadelphia, June 28, 1779.

To the COMMITTEE of the city of Philadelphia and northern and ſouthern diſtricts, appointed at a general town meeting in the State-houſe yard, May 25, 1779.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the general town meeting held the 25th of May, we, the firſt company of Philadelphia militia artillery were in garriſon at the fort on Mud-Iſland. We were informed of your meeting, and were well pleaſed with the reſolves then adopted, and no leſs with the committee appointed for the purpoſe of regulating the prices of the neceſſaries of life and other articles; and as a garriſon, contributed all in our power to forward the good purpoſes intended, by bringing to and ſearching (agreeable to your order) all veſſels going from the city, that proviſions and other neceſſaries might not be conveyed from thence.

But notwithſtanding we are convinced much good has ariſen from the ſaid reſolves, and your appointment at ſaid meeting, and are well aſſured that your proceedings are attended with many difficulties, and requires the moſt indefatigable attention and vigilance, yet we are very ſorry to obſerve, that deſigning and ill-related perſons endeavour by every means to elude your judicious intentions, and that ſomething more [illegible] and ſtriking muſt at length bring them to reaſon.

We having fulfilled our tour of duty at that garriſon and being properly relieved, are now [illegible] to the city,—we have arms in our hands [illegible] of them—and are ready and willing to ſupport your honourable board in fully executing the righteous and equitable [illegible] for which you were appointed, [illegible] we lay them down till this is accompliſhed. We wiſh not to have the pre-eminence; but we will no longer be trampled upon.

We do therefore declare, as a firm and determined company of Philadelphia militia artillery, in which we are fully aſſured our whole corps as well as the muſquetry are united,

Firſt, That we will ſupport and defend the executive power, and your honourable board in relieving the oppreſſed, and puniſhing the aggreſſors.

Secondly, That the prices of all commodities ſhall be reduced on the firſt of July to what they were on the firſt of April laſt, and that not only Weſt-India and foreign produce, but that alſo houſe rent, dry goods and the neceſſaries of life brought to market be proportionably lowered in price.

That we will ſee the virtuous, innocent and ſuffering part of the community redreſſed, and endeavour to diveſt this city of the diſaffected, inimical, and preyers on the vitals of the inhabitants, be their rank or ſtation what it may.

We would not wiſh by a long detail to take up your time, but ſubmit it to your determination how the happy effect may be produced, whether by a ſpeedy town meeting or otherwiſe; and if by reaſon of the obſtinacy and perverſeneſs of individuals, your committee find themſelves inadequate to the taſk, *our drum ſhall beat to arms.*

Signed at the unanimous requeſt and by order of the ſaid company,

JOHN M'GINLEY, capt. of artillery.
WILLIAM THORNE, capt. lieut.
WILLIAM ROBINSON, firſt lieut.
368 SAMUEL POWEL, ſecond lieut.
JOHN DEAN, capt. engineer.

To which the committee returned the following ſatisfactory anſwer:

COMMITTEE ROOM, *June* 28, 1779.

The committee having been preſented with an addreſs from the firſt artillery company of city militia,

Reſolved, That the following anſwer be returned.

GENTLEMEN,

THE committee of the city of Philadelphia and its liberties, preſent their grateful reſpects to the officers and privates of the firſt artillery company of city militia, for the generous and public ſpirited addreſs which they have been pleaſed to preſent; and for the cheerfulneſs, ardour and order with which they have gone through their tour of duty at the fort.

To unite the citizen with the ſoldier, and the zeal of the patriot with the prudence of domeſtic felicity, form not only the moſt uſeful but the moſt diſtinguiſhed of characters; and it is with infinite pleaſure the committee perceive a reanimation of thoſe virtues which rendered America the admiration of the world, and ſtruck her enemies with ſhame and aſtoniſhment.

As your abſence from the city on duty has, in ſome meaſure, prevented your knowing the ſituation of affairs with reſpect to the regulations, we have the pleaſure of informing you, that the meaſures reſolved on, and entered into, at the town meeting on the 25th of May laſt, has already met with the approbation and ſupport of ſeveral of the ſtates, and we have no doubt but the other ſtates, convinced by the ſame neceſſity and impreſſed by the ſame virtuous motives, will join their ſupport.

We welcome you, gentlemen, to your homes and families; and to the more immediate participation and ſupport of the conſtitution and laws of our country; and while we confide in your valour and patriotiſm, in contributing to the downfal of every ſpecies of monopolizing and extortion, we hope that the juſtice and reaſonableneſs of the meaſures we propoſe and purſue, and the evident and univerſal benefit to ariſe therefrom, will be able to encounter every ungenerous or diſaffected oppoſition we may meet with and accompliſh the object ſo ardently deſired.

Signed by order of the committee,

WILLIAM HENRY, chairman.

The company then returned to their arms, gave the committee three cheers and fired three ſalutes, and were diſmiſſed with the unanimous determination to ſupport the committee in their righteous proceedings, to prevent monopolizing, ſupport the credit of our currency, and ultimately to diveſt this city of tories and enemies to our country.

July 7. We have the pleaſure to aſſure the public from authority, that the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Connecticut, at their ſeſſions in January laſt, ordered taxes to be raiſed for their full quota of the 15,000,000 dollars requeſted by congreſs, by their reſolve of the 5th of January. And that at their May ſeſſion they provided for raiſing their full quota of 45,000,000, requeſted by the late reſolution of congreſs, payable at different periods, none to exceed the firſt of January.

We have no doubt but this vigorous example will be followed by all the ſtates in the union, which will convince our enemies that our reſources for carrying on the war are ample; and aſſure our friends that the credit of our finances is eſtabliſhed on a firm and ſolid foundation.

July 9. Capt. Tracey, of the ſchooner Dauphin, arrived at Boſton the twenty-fourth ult. in forty-five days from Breſt, informs that before he ſailed the news arrived at that port, that the iſlands and forts of Jerſey and Guernſey had been taken and plundered by a number of privateers fitted out from St. Malo and Nantes. Some private letters give information that the ſame report prevailed at L'Orient.

Capt. Tracey ſailed in company with five ſhips of the line and five frigates, having under convoy a large number of tranſports and letters of marque, deſtined to reinforce count d'Eſtaing at Martinico, and to garriſon St. Domingo. After the arrival of the above reinforcement, it is more than probable count d'Eſtaing will appear on our coaſt.

By letters as late as the ſeventh of June from Charleſtown, we find there have been ſeveral ſlight ſkirmiſhes, which moſtly terminated in our favour; that the enemy fill their hoſpital liſt very faſt, and that great part of their army were tired of their ſituation, which made numbers deſert.

July 13. On Sunday laſt arrived here, the brig Holker, captain Gaddis, from St. Euſtatia. On his paſſage he took a valuable prize, bound from Georgia to New-York, and ſent her into Egg-harbour; the captain brings us the agreeable news, that the troops of our ally, his moſt chriſtian majeſty, are in poſſeſſion of the iſland of St. Vincents.—He alſo ſpoke with an outward bound fleet, from Baltimore, conſiſting of 10 ſail, all well.

The ſame day arrived here, the ſchooner ———, captain Taylor, with a valuable prize, from Jamaica to New-York, loaded with 190 hogſheads of Jamaica ſpirits.

And yeſterday arrived in this river, a large ſhip of 500 tons burthen, loaded with molaſſes and ſugar, retaken from the enemy by captain James Montgomery, in the ſtate ſhip General Green.

In CONGRESS, *June* 29, 1779.

AS congreſs are bound by every motive of policy and of public and private juſtice to maintain the credit of the paper money emitted by their authority on the faith of the United States, ſo it is their intention not only to avoid further emiſſions but to diminiſh the quantity in circulation, provided that the reſpective ſtates by correſpondent and vigorous exertions ſhall put it in their power to raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies,

Reſolved therefore, That twenty millions of dollars, or ſuch a part thereof as ſhall be brought into the continental loan-offices on or before the firſt day of October next, be borrowed on the faith of the United States at an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum.

For facilitating the ſaid loan, Reſolved,

1. That the loan-officers in every ſtate do immediately open ſubſcriptions for the ſaid loan.

2. That the executive authorities of the ſeveral ſtates be requeſted immediately to appoint perſons of character and influence in every county, town or diſtrict, to receive ſubſcriptions and tranſmit the ſame to the loan officer or officers in the ſtates reſpectively.

3. That no ſubſcription be received for leſs than five hundred dollars.

4. That all ſubſcriptions under ten thouſand dollars ſhall be paid into the loan-office where the ſame ſhall be ſubſcribed, or into the hands of the perſon obtaining the ſubſcription, within fourteen days after the ſubſcription ſhall be made.

5. That any perſon ſubſcribing ten thouſand dollars or upwards ſhall be allowed to pay the ſame at two periods, to wit, one half within fourteen days after the ſubſcription, the reſidue on or before the firſt day of October next, the whole to bear intereſt from the time of the firſt payment, provided the other payment ſhall be punctually made.

6. That each lender ſhall have his election either to receive the principal at the expiration of three years from the date of the loan, or to continue it in the funds on intereſt until the whole amount of continental bills in circulation ſhall not exceed the ſum in circulation at the time of the loan.

7. That intereſt on all ſums which ſhall be paid into the loan-office before the ſaid firſt day of October, or which ſhall be ſubſcribed and paid agreeably to the terms of the 5th reſolution aforeſaid, ſhall be payable annually at the continental loan-office of the ſtate in which the money was originally ſubſcribed.

8. That when the intereſt on monies which have been or may be placed in the ſeveral loan-offices on or after the firſt day of March 1778 ſhall become due and be paid, the ſame, until ſome more accurate ſtandard of value can be deviſed, ſhall be encreaſed in proportion to the encreaſe of the ſum of continental paper money which may be in circulation after the date of ſuch loans reſpectively.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 9.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, May 29, 1779.

"This town has been for ſeveral days beſieged by general Prevoſt, with about 4000 men; we have our lines in pretty good order, and well ſupplied with cannon. On general Lincoln's drawing near them with his army, the enemy retreated over Aſhley river, and are moſtly on James-iſland, oppoſite to this town. We have, in part, diſmantled Fort Johnſton on that iſland, and ſpiked the cannon.

"When the enemy lay at our gates, and ſummoned the town, it is ſaid the council agreed to ſurrender, provided Prevoſt would agree to a neutrality, and ſuffer them to buy and ſell rum, &c.

"Since I wrote the former part of my letter, one of my ſons has juſt come in from general Lincoln, and informs me, that the enemy had fled from James and John Iſlands; that many of them had got on board veſſels, prepared for them, and all the reſt making their eſcape as faſt as poſſible; that laſt night general Lincoln had detached one thouſand men to Beaufort, to prevent the enemy getting footing there; and that this day he followed with the whole army. That he had given out, in general orders, this morning, an invitation for all the Georgians to collect, and return home; and that they ſhould be ſupported by an army. That colonels Dooley, of Wilks county, Twegs, of Burke, and Few, of Richmond county, have ever been at the head of about 1100 men in their ſeveral counties; and that, during all the troubles, they had their families and property always in forts; but that now they have poſſeſſion of the town of Ebenezer, and I hope, in ten days, to be in Savannah; ſo that, for the preſent, I have put off the thought of coming to you at Philadelphia, as I mentioned in the former part of my letter."

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Friends and fellow-citizens,

THE fell attempts of tyranny, by your manly and vigorous efforts, have hitherto been ſucceſsfully baffled; but if theſe deſigns from without were entirely defeated, expect not that the glorious taſk you have engaged in would end here—No my countrymen, your virtue, your vigilance, would have yet trials to engage in, yet proofs to make—your internal police would require your ſtricteſt attention, your keeneſt watch; and at this intereſting period both theſe are moſt highly neceſſary—Regard ſhould be had to your councils, ſcrutiny ſhould be made, and if there are any to be found not men of high *probity,* warm *attachment,* and ſevere *honour,* reject 'em with infamy! Guard too, guard well, your ſuſpicious neighbours, and ſecure your known internal foes—ſecure 'em! hamper, pinion, and bind 'em, from rendering you the *every miſchief* they moſt aſſuredly would do you, were they at will. The penalties you have hitherto impoſed are ſlight, when compared with what they have juſtly merited—relax not in 'em, 'twill be time enough to do this when you yourſelves are firmly eſtabliſhed, and put, by the arm of your juſtice, beyond their reach. Some queries, for your conſideration, have appeared in the laſt week's Maryland gazette, relative to a *bill,* publiſhed for the ſame purpoſe, by your late aſſembly; the ſubject is of magnitude and importance, but if you weigh well the aforeſaid queries and addreſs, and the following reflections, you will, I think, not be at a loſs what to determine on; whether the bill ſhall by your conſent, and without it it cannot, paſs into a law, or whether it ſhall be rejected as impolitic, dangerous, and inexpedient.

Shame to human nature, there are ſome among us, who have laboured, by the ſecret practices of fraud and circumvention, to ſacrifice us to the inhuman Engliſh, and betray us to their treacherous purpoſes—Of theſe miſcreant ingrates, I cannot but ſpeak with warmth, tho' indeed they are as far below our anger, as they little deſerve our pity; yet contemptible as they are, we are taught by experience, that inſects and animals of a venemous nature, however deſpicable, may wound us, without precaution. I would wiſh an eye of watchful indignance be kept on theſe wretches, leſt, in the anguiſh of their confuſion, and ſhame of diſappointment, they make a deadly effort to poiſon and infect us with their laſt gaſps, and by their tainted and rancorous breath, blaſt the weak minded, and by vile and deceitful arts, ſicken 'em to their dark and helliſh deſigns.—

I know the honeſt hearts of my whig countrymen, cannot, without regret, believe there are any who wear a human form capable of ſuch black attempts; and I know too, that theſe ſteady villains are aſſuming ſuch countenances, as, if truſted to, might conceal their falſhood from the unſuſpecting of credulous whiggiſm, but a little diſcernment and well governed reflection, will convince, in a moment, the fair appearances of theſe are not to be truſted in, and cool judgment aſſures us, moſt fully, that no juſt confidence can be placed in the conſtancy of men, whoſe attachment can only be ſecured by your ſucceſs, and are, from a want of this themſelves, induced to ſide with your's, and are led, from diſappointment, meanly to court an outward agreement with you, when their depraved hearts burn, in all the rage of malevolence and rancour—No—ſcorn ſuch friendſhips, diſclaim and refuſe ſuch fraudulent connections, reject 'em from your boſoms, let 'em ſhare the tortures of their abject baſeneſs, and be confounded in the meanneſs of their diſgrace—treat 'em with a ſtern abhorrence, as due to thoſe, whom no gentle or kind treatment could awaken into a ſenſe of honour and gratitude—let not vain perſuaſions nor flattering profeſſions lull your honeſt and too well grounded ſuſpicions to ſleep, but, be vigilant!

Your ruin was their aim, and that aim they will not cheerfully part with, but will 'tis to be feared, revive it on the firſt opportunity, with redoubled anxiety and deviliſh induſtry. Such is the rage and malice of diſappointed pride and villainy, they may aſſume the ſemblance of friendſhip, while their deteſted minds are buſily employed in ſecret deſigns to ſtab you to the heart and wound your very vitals—therefore be vigilant!

They will uſe all their addreſs and eloquence to gain on your belief in an eaſy and complying moment—but—beware! Guard againſt their ſubtle arts of inſinuation—truſt not! I repeat, to their falſe profeſſions—and once more I repeat, be vigilant! Be circumſpect!

CATO.

Annapolis, July 13, 1779.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber,

TWO ſtrong able HORSES, that will anſwer for the ſaddle or gears.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

STOPPED, on being offered for SALE,

A SILVER TABLE SPOON, marked W B M, maker's mark, F B. The owner may have it again, on proving property, and paying charges, by applying to the printer.

July 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 7th inſtant,

A LARGE bright bay GELDING, about 14½ hands high, branded on the near buttock E G. There are ſome ſaddle marks, he has two white feet, is ſhod all round, trots very hard, and has a ſwitch tail. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him, or ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive, if 12 miles from home 10 dollars, and if out of the county 30 dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH SELBY.

Belvoir, July 10, 1779.

THERE are at the plantation of ELIZABETH SCOTT, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, one black and four white SHEEP and one LAMB, each with one ear cropt. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

CAME to the plantation of ANNE TILLY, at South river ferry, a EWE and LAMB; the mark is, a piece cut off one ear, and an under cut in the other. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

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